

NEWS ITEM.

The frequent loss of goods from the cars of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, and from the cars of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, having for some time mystified the managers of these roads, they secured the services of Messrs. Firth & Co., detectives, of Chicago, to ferret out the affair. Robert Kinney, of the Chicago detective force, succeeded in finding a large quantity of the stolen goods at Peoria, Ill., and traced the thieves from Peoria to Hamilton, Ohio, where he found the headquarters of a regularly organized band of thieves. Mr. Kinney communicated with Chief of Police Ruffin, of Cincinnati, who despatched Detectives Craven and Baylis to Hamilton, to arrest the party, six in number, which they did, bringing them to Cincinnati. They have been brought before Mayor Harris, at the Cincinnati Police Court, who held them each to bail in the sum of \$4,000, to answer to the charge of grand larceny.

A horrible murder was committed on Friday last, at Edinburgh, Johnson county, Indiana. Martha Bennett, a married lady, was shot five times with a pistol, the bullet entering the head, and the fiendish murderer finished his horrid deed by setting fire to her clothes. The murderer is P. Ditman, who, after the murder, walked up the street, went into a saloon, took a drink and smoked a cigar, and then sat on the curb-stone. The officer arrested him in this position, claimed him, and took him to Franklin jail. Jealousy prompted the deed. Bennett and Ditman had exhibited together, and this relation having been broken, bitter feeling was engendered, ending in this tragedy.

—Miss Mary G. Halpine, of Nashua, New Hampshire, a contributor to several literary works, had an adventure with a burglar a few evenings since. Only herself and mother were in the house, and it was raining in torrents. She watched the operations of the burglar while he removed a pane of glass and introduced his hand to raise the window; and then, thinking that the affair had been carried far enough, she discharged a revolver twice, dropping him to the ground. A policeman hastened to the spot, but the burglar had escaped, leaving a pool of blood under the window.

—A small but enthusiastic number of Fenians assembled in Milwaukee on the 26th. Major J. T. Barrett of Iowa, was the chief orator of the evening. Major B. announced that hereafter the Fenians would work in secret, and added that within five weeks we should hear of another fight in Canada. President Johnson was severely censured, and Congress passed on the back. Head Center Burke of the Milwaukee district, is out with a proclamation, urging unity of action among the Brotherhood.

—The rebel General Joe Johnston's Confederate Express Company is again in trouble. Only thirty per cent of the stockholders have responded to the calls for assessments, and it is now arranged to confide, for the benefit of those who have paid in their quota, that the president of the company is now far enough behind in his payments to the stockholders to make it impossible for him to meet his obligations. The company will be useless extravagance, against which I now fearlessly protest. [Hisses and noise.] I see the gentlemen on the other side and the members of the government are not in this meeting; but I will go on. [Cries of "Yes, yes, go on, go on, and natural laughter."] If other gentlemen want to decieve the Canadian people and fear to speak their mind, I tell you again that I am not, and for that reason I am not afraid to speak my mind. You will be for the safety of the country, and it is not supplied with many improvements which are to be found in ordinary dwelling houses in our large cities. Our presidents are cabined, cribbed, confined in the White House, and it would be for the public welfare to build a mansion suitable for the official residence elsewhere. Such an edifice would require three distinct classes of apartments, to be used upon different occasions. There should be complete and spacious accommodations for the president and his family, fully equipped for the reception of the highest devotions to business, with their own doors of entrance and exit, and so shut off from other parts of the house that the most prudent and indefatigable intruder could never come near them. There should be private apartments for the public receptions and levees, except when they were to be used by the desire of the president. There should also be sufficient office accommodation, with rooms for secretaries and attendants, and carpeted executives, and large parlors for the reception of delegations, levees, &c.

—The Evansville Journal of June 22 says: "There was a rumor that some cold-blooded murders were committed near the line between Knox and Daviess counties, a few days since. Our informant says a family of six persons were murdered, it is supposed, by a man who had been sent to the penitentiary on the evidence of the deceased some years ago. The villain had just finished his apprenticeship in the above named institution, and returned."

—A conductor has been fined \$500 in Buffalo, New York, for ejecting a man from the car because he refused to give his seat to a woman. The Court held that ladies, or those who wish to be considered as such, are legally entitled to more privileges in public conveyances than men, and that when the latter pay for seats they have a perfect right to occupy them so long as they conduct themselves in a proper manner.

—A Baltimore court has just decided that no title can be legally acquired in property won in a raffle. This is one of the pleasant features of the gift enterprise business. The plaintiff in the case referred to clearly drew a sewing machine, but the law had no remedy for the winner, as he was the owner of the raffle. It is an illegal sale without the province or protection of law.

—Mr. Blood, City Auditor of St. Louis, and formerly Colonel of the 10th Missouri Infantry, has abandoned. The various city contractors lose considerable amounts, but the city treasury is said to be safe. Blood was a leading Spiritualist, and it is said that a woman was at the bottom of his difficulty, having no less than three wives to mourn his loss. It is said he has gone to South America.

—A man was found dead on the levee at Louisville on the 23d, with one hundred and ten stab in his body. His ears were cut off, and the body was otherwise frightfully mutilated. The case is involved in much mystery. The body is not yet identified.

—Gen. Banks stated in the House on the 25th, that he had reason to believe that steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

—Senator Lane of Kansas is quite ill at the Lindell House in St. Louis. He is threatened with paralysis. His physicians don't think it possible for him to take a seat in the Senate again this session, and advise him to go to Bedford Springs as soon as he is able to travel.

—Twelve hundred dogs have been slaughtered in New York during the past week.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.**INDEMNITY CLAIMED FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FENIAN INVASION.****A FEARLESS MEMBER HISSED AND BOOED AT FOR OPPOSING IT.**

Ottawa (C. W.) Correspondence (June 22) of the New York Herald.

A scene of the most unexpected nature occurred in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. B. moved for the indemnification of the government for the expenses incurred by them during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the government and government party spoke in advocacy of the measure.

This called Mr. George Chambers, of Brooklyn, one of the most independent members of the Canadian legislature, to his feet.

He commenced by announcing that he was bound to no party, and cared

for no policy, except so far as it had right and justice on its side. He could not agree with his speech, and he wished to raise the question of the propriety of raising the same in the House.

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adjourn to the following day, but

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St. Paul Advertisements.**THE CHEAPEST PLACE**

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

IS THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Where you get Good Goods at Low Prices.

A Beautiful Stock of

DRESS GOODS

At all prices, from 15 cents upward.

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New Styles.A Large Assortment of
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CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
&c., &c.,

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H. K. TAYLOR,

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Sheet Music mailed postpaid to order. A complete stock of Sheet Music and Singing Books.

PIANOES,

from the following well known Manufacturers.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, N. Y.
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LINDEMAN'S CYCLOID, N. Y.
KINDT & MANZ, NEW YORK,
SCHOMACKER & CO., PHIL.
J. W. VOSE, BOSTON, MASS.**MASON AND HAMLIN'S**

Celebrated Cabinet Organ.

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Catalogues and Price Lists mailed free.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

130 Third Street, over Lygo's Millinery Store.

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

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AMBROTIPIES,

Taken at very low prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons wanting either

Ambrotypes or Photographs

are respectfully solicited to give me a call

HUNGER BROTHERS,

MUSIC DEALERS,

Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minn.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S

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UNITED, PIANOES,

ALSO FOR

PRINCE'S MELODIAN

and SCHOOL ORGANS.

AND

MASON & HEMLIN'S

Cabinet Organs.

N. B.—We keep constantly on hand

the only complete stock of

Sheet Music,

Musical Instruments,

Musical Merchandise,

St. Paul, Minnesota 801

CHAS. FRIEND.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Whips,

Sheets and Horse Blankets,

Saddles and Harnesses,

Fly Nets and Collars, &c.

Trucks.

My Motto Is—**Cheap For Cash.**

Robert Street, between 4th and 5th Sts.

St. Paul, Minn. 153

J. L. FOREPAUGH, M. AUBREY, G. R. FINCH

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.

Successors to Justice Forepaugh & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

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FISK'S EXPEDITION.

Special Correspondence of *The Daily Pioner*.

Through Fisk's March Expeditions.

On the 10th March near the one Hill,

25 miles west of Abergele, July 2, '66.

We are still marching onward, but since

we last there has nothing of importance

taken place.

All things thus far have gone well. The weather has favored us; the country over which we have been traveling is good, and well supplied with wood, water, and grass, the three great essentials in a journey of this kind across the plains. Small game, in great abundance, has afforded pleasure to sportsmen and supplied our tables with the "dead leads" of the choicer game.

My last was dated the 26th ult. On the 27th we struck tents at 7 a.m., continuing our line in march until 5 p.m., when we pitched our camp among the sand hills, about five miles from the Shoshone River, where we found plenty of good wood, water and game. Distance travelled 161 miles.

28th.—Struck tents at 5 a.m. (Good rain, plenty of water). Pitched our tents for the night at the Big Bend of the Shoshone River. Inspected the fortifications of General Sibley, the lines of entrenchments thrown up by his forces in 1863. The General spent no time or labor in getting his entrenchments in good shape, and if attacked would have made a formidable resistance. Distance 181 miles.

29th.—Dug out at 6 a.m., excepting over a broken rolling prairie, stopping for lunch at 12 m., when there was good water and grass—stepping out hours and then continuing our journey, and reached Bent's Fort at 6 p.m., and encamped for the night at the former fighting grounds of the Sioux Indians, where we found an encampment and rifle pits, some of General Sibley's works. We were happily surprised to find a most beautiful spring of cold water, it was really refreshing after a long day's march. If we found pieces of human flesh, and bones, supposed to be those of Indians. We also found, suspended from a limb of a tree, by a rope of raw hide, an infant, sealed up in Buffalo Hide—the body was very much decayed. Here we found Alice and Elk in abundance.

E. W. Sibley, of S. C. Sibley, who remained at the fort, has just arrived in camp, accompanied by his pretty young wife. The Glee Club serenaded them immediately on their arrival—distance to day 181 miles.

30th.—Moving on; day very cold; encamp for the night at Dell Run; most delightful scenery; delicious springs, good wood and grass—distance 10 miles.

July 1st.—Remained in camp over Sunday; had religious services; I went hunting, accompanied by several males and females.

July 2d.—Moving on at half past four, p.m., stopping for dinner at Fashall—distance of ten miles from Bow—Hill will make it to-night. One of our scouts returns to Fort Abercrombie.

Everything goes lovely and all (including the ladies) seem to be of my opinion that there is no class of people in this world who enjoy themselves like us Montana "Expeditions."

I will write you from time to time.

SPORT.

The New Tarto Bill.

The enormous tariff which the protectionists are endeavoring to force upon the people by the bill now pending before Congress is exciting much just opposition.

A certain degree of protection is very justifiable. Neither our infant or venerable manufacture should be crippled and broken down by foreign capital, but when the tariff goes beyond this, the people are robbed to enrich the few.

The enormity of the present bill can be inferred from the fact that New England, the head centre of manufacturing interests, repudiates it, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, declares that they are satisfied with the present tariff. It is not surprising that New England should be satisfied with the old tariff when it yielded revenue last year of one hundred and seventy million dollars, and it is not surprising that she should shrink from the responsibility of the proposed innovation while it is estimated will yield five hundred millions of immediate profits to the holders of goods, thus making a tax of three hundred and thirty millions which the people will have to pay, not protect and foster manufactures, not even to increase the revenue, but to further enrich the manufacturers who are already amply protected, and to send the "stocks on hand" up among the fancy figures. Senator Wilson says it is Pennsylvania and the Northwest which demands the increase. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, he is undoubtedly correct; but we are certain that the people of the Northwest desire just the opposite. They are willing to give all necessary support to the government. They are promptly paying the enormous taxes which necessarily follow a great war, but they do not wish to be taxed to enrich their neighbors; and any party which endeavors to saddle them with three hundred million dollars' unjustly will meet their just fate at the ballot box. This is not a question of free trade versus protection, but it is a protection versus a swindle. All the revenue that can reasonably be asked from the proposed bill will decrease rather than increase the revenue, as in many instances it reaches actual protection. Under the two-fold guise of raising revenue and protecting the manufacturing interests, a monstrous fraud is sought to be perpetrated; and if the pressure is strong enough to crowd the bill through Congress, it is to be hoped that the President will exercise his veto power. For once, at least, a veto will be appropriate.

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

From the Atlantic for July.

Heaven is Wrong, through the slow-paced years.

Did he buy thy millions tortured, and didst

with quiet power.

The slave who drove the laborer to the field with scourge ere on human tears.

By grim reign is over.

Thy bondmen croach no more.

For he who marks the bonds of guilty power.

Long since had heard the captive's cry.

And to his shackles at the spike-lined And lo! they fall, and he whose limbs they stand in his native manhood, disenthrall'd.

Stand in thy native manhood, disenthrall'd.

A shout by thee the redem'er is sent;

For thousand hounds await the hymn of thanks.

Our rivers rolls exulting, and their banks

Where the bondman's toll.

No more shall tremb' the soil

The meadow birds sing sweeter, and the airs

With them with more cheering softures play.

Waking man to hymn like these

A glory clothes the land from sea to sea.

For the great land and all its coasts are free.

Within that land went forth enthrall'd of late,

And they who knew the nation's laws were

And they who died, judged scenes obeyed.

They mounted rigid as the will of fate.

Fearless man at thy right hand,

With gesture of command,

They o'er the reverend ones who loved the

Shrank from the presence, and in blank dismay.

Chastened down, unuttered, the rebellions thought;

While meek cowers mingled with thy train,

Prove from the book of God, thy right to reign.

Great is thy worth, and farred from shore to shore.

The wrath of God o'ertook thee in thy pride;

Thou shamedst a quishy shadow by thy side;

Thy once strong arms hang nerveless over

And still unspilled, but now pow

Derelict thy body to cover and shame.

And seif by the pale powerlessness thou art,

And they who ruled in thine imperial home,

Saw in the hands that overthrew thy reign,

And shattered at a blow the prisoner's chain.

When he who had made him, and was

Life's tenderest, but cruelly did part

His heart and wife, and from the mother's

Did't wees her children, deaf to shriek and

Prayer.

Thy hairly hair became

Thy flesh dropped blood; the unred,

Showed his red hands, nor feared the very

grief he did.

Then thou o'er cast with crimes, and far and

A harvest of accursed miseries grew,

Until the measure of thy great iniquity

Was full, and then the avenging bolt was cast.

Go, then, accused of God, and take thy place,

With hateful memories of the older time,

And many a wasted past and namesless crime,

And thou who has thinned the human race.

With the Black Death, whose way

Was from hellish Fornish, was very particular

In dress, and not even thyself was spared.

And seif, in the hands that overthrew thy reign,

And shattered at a blow the prisoner's chain.

Let the foul phantom silent in the gloom

Of the slow ages, part to give them Sunday.

I see them that hasten by,

Carry thy pack into the land of pest,

With thy eyes void of rest,

The graves of those whom thou hast mard

Have pen through the door

Is there, and then stay the grim rock by

At which the shaw was sold; while at thy feet

Worship of gods, and take thy place,

With feelings past no more,

And then stand by the grim rock by

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On the Mississippi, July 2, 1863.

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the great roads leading to the plains, small game
in great abundance, has afforded pleasure
to sportsmen and supplied our tables with
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My last was dated the 26th inst. On the
27th we struck tents at 7 A. M., continuing
our line of march until 5 P. M., when we
pitched our camp among the sand hills,
about five miles from the St. Peter's River,
where we found plenty of good wood, wa-
ter and grass. Distances travelled 164
miles.

28th.—Slept tents at 8 A. M. Good
roses, 12 p. m., plenty of water. Pitched our tents
for the night at the Big Bend of the St. Peter's
River. Inspected the fortifications of
General Sibley, the lines of entrenchments thrown up by his forces in 1863. The
General spared no time or labor in getting his entrenchments in good shape, and if attacked would have made a
formidable resistance. Distance 183 miles.

29th.—Dugout, at 6 A. M., excepting
over a beautiful rolling prairie, stopping
at a bend of 12 miles, where there was good
water and grass—stopping one hour and then
continued our journey, and reached
Benton's Bend at 6 P. M., and encamped for
the night on the former fighting grounds of the
Sioux Indians, where we found on
traces and rifle pits, some of Gen.
Sibley's works. We were highly surprised
to find a most beautiful spring of cold water,
it was really refreshing after a long
day's march. If we found pieces of hu-
man bones, and bones, supposed to be
those of Indians. We also found, sup-
posed to be a rope of raw-hides, an infant, sealed up in Buffalo
hides—the body was very much decayed.
Here we found deer and elk in abundance.

E. W. Sims, of St. Paul, who remained
at the start, has just arrived in camp, accom-
panied by his pretty young wife. The
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30th.—Moving on; day very cold; encamped
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Other places of amusement in Lon-
don, following the table given are as
follows:

Cost of Inhalings	No. of persons accommodated
Crystal Palace.....	21,000
Drury Lane.....	15,000
Surrey.....	5,000
Covant Garden.....	2,500
Haymarket.....	1,500
St. James's.....	2,000
Adelphi.....	1,800
Long Acre.....	2,000
Marylebone.....	1,200
Olympic.....	1,000
Queens.....	600
Sadler's.....	1,100
Astley's.....	2,200
Twenty three theatres,.....	58,300

No new theater has been built in Lon-
don for twenty-four years; and the
conversion of the old ones into new ones
is now creating a demand for a new edifice.
The question of licensing the music halls
has caused great trouble. The Times
says:

The proprietors of some of these places
feel, when they give entertainments ap-
proaching the nature of stage-plays, that
they are encountered by an opposition to
which there has been nothing parallel for
many years.

Before 1843 the privileged persons
were few; but a loose interpretation
of the law of state, of George II, and the
unprivileged to do nearly whatever
they pleased; if they only left Shakespeare
untouched. At present the number of
privileged persons is comparatively large,
and the Lord Chamberlain, but the increase
for the last few years has been rapidly
interpreted, as if it had been held not to
include a ballet, or even a single dance by
which any emotion is expressed."

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St. James's.....	2,000
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Olympic.....	1,000
Queens.....	600
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Astley's.....	2,200

—Mrs. Florence Nightingale, the illustri-
ous Sister of Charity during the Crimean
war, has addressed a charming letter to
Chevalier Sebastiano Fenzi, a citizen of
Florence, about the service to be done
in the cause of the sick and wounded.

She remarks that, though a hopeless invalid,
she would not hesitate in making the sacrifice
of her poor life if she thought it could
hasten the triumph of the Italian cause
only by half an hour.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

From the "A Little for July."

O TERROR! O WROG, through the slow paced
years,

Didst' hast thy million fettred, and didst
wield

The bludgeon that drove the laborer to the
field,

And look with story eye on human tears,

Thy bondmen enough as mo-

In terror of the menace of thine eye;

For he marks the bonds of guilty

power,

Long suffering hath heard the captive's cry,

And smote his shackles at the ripest hour,

And left thy land, and where like a

phantom,

Ten thousand humlets sent

thanks;

Send us to the stocks in thy prison,

Fields, where the bondmen's toll

No more shall trench the soil

The now birds sing away,

And the arts,

With more distressing softness, play,

Wring the heart to liberty and life,

A glory clothes the land from sea to sea,

For the great land, and all its coast are free.

Within that land were then entombed of late,

And they who bore the nation's laws were

more than men,

And they who filled its judgments seats

They might right as the will of fate.

For ever man at thy right hand,

With gesture of command,

Gave laws to those that none might dare

Grave the reverend ones who loved the land,

Struck down, unuttered, the rebellious

Chorus down,

While meeter cowards mingled with a

host from the book of God, thy right to reign.

Great as thou wert, and feared from shore to shore,

The wrath of God o'erthrew thee in thy pride;

Thou art a grisly shadow by thy side;

The world is strong, and thou art weak,

And thou art weak, and thou art

FISK'S EXPEDITION.

Special Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer.

Itinerary.—First March over Pine Hill, 93 miles west of Abenago July 2, '60.

We are still marching onward, but since my last there has nothing of importance taken place.

All things thus far have gone well. The weather has favored us; the country over which we have been traveling is good, and well supplied with water, wood, and grass, the three great essentials in a journey of this kind across the plains. Small game, in great abundance, has afforded pleasure to sportsmen, and supplied our tables with the "dime heads" of the choicer game.

My last was dated the 26th ult. On the 27th we struck tents at 7 A.M., continuing our line of march until 5 P.M., when we pitched our camp among the sand hills, about five miles from the Shewyene River; where we found plenty of good wood, water and grass. Distances travelled 16 miles.

28th.—Struck tents at 5 A.M. and roamed, plenty of water. Pitched our tents for the night at the B.F. Bend of the Shewyene River. Inspected the fortifications of General Sibley, the lines of entrenchments thrown up by his forces in 1863. The General spared no time or labor in getting his entrenchments in good shape, and it is evident he would have made a formidable resistance. Distance 18½ miles.

29th.—"Dag-on," at 6 A.M., creeping over a hill, telling prairie, stopping for lunch at 12 M., where there was good water and grass, stopping one hour and then continuing our journey, and reached Bear's Den at 6 P.M., and encamped for the night on the former fighting grounds of the Sioux Indians, where we found on trenches and rifle pits, some of Gen. Sibley's works. We were happily surprised to find a most beautiful spring of cold water, it was really refreshing after a long day's march. Here we found pieces of human skull and bones, sep. o. to be those of Indians. We also found, suspended to a limb of a tree, by a rope of raw hide, an infant, saved up in Buffalo hide—the body was very much decayed. Here we found other and like in abundance.

E. W. Sims, of St. Cloud, who remained at the start, has just arrived in camp, accompanied by his pretty young wife. The Club Club serenaded them immediately on their arrival—distance to day 18½ miles.

30th.—Moving on, day very cold; encamped for the night at Bull Run; most delightful scenery; delicious springs, good wood and grass—distance 10 miles.

July 1st.—Remained in camp over Sunday; had religious services; I went hunting, accompanied by several Indians and females.

July 2d.—Moving on at half past four, P.M., stopping for dinner at Fashall—distance of ten miles from Bow-Hill will make it to-night. One of our scouts returns to Fort Abercrombie.

Everything goes lovely and all (including the ladies) seem to be of my opinion that there is no class of people in this world who enjoy themselves like us "Montana" Expeditions."

I will write you from time to time.

SPORT.

The New Tariff Bill.

The enormous Tariff which the protectionists are endeavoring to force upon the people by the bill now pending before Congress is exciting much just opposition. A certain degree of protection is very justifiable. Neither our infant or venerable manufactures should be crippled and broken down by foreign capital, but when the tariff goes beyond this, the people are robbed to enrich the few.

The enormity of the present bill can be inferred from the fact, that New England, the head centre of manufacturing interests, repudiates it, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, declares that they are satisfied with the present tariff. It is not surprising that New England should be satisfied with the old tariff when it yielded revenue last year of one hundred and seventy million dollars, and it is not surprising that she should shrink from the responsibility of the proposed innovation which it is estimated will yield five hundred millions of immediate profits to the holders of goods, thus making a tax of three hundred and thirty millions which the people will have to pay, not protect and foster manufactures, not even to increase the revenue, but to further enrich the manufacturers who are already amply protected, and to send the "stocks on hand" up among the fancy figures. Senator Wilson says it is Pennsylvania and the Northwest which demands the increase. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, he is undoubtedly correct; but we are certain that the people of the Northwest desire just the opposite. They are willing to give all necessary support to the government. They are promptly paying the enormous taxes which necessarily follow a great war, but they do not wish to be bled to enrich their neighbors; and any party which endeavors to saddle them with three hundred million dollars' injury will meet their just fate at the ballot box. This is not a question of free trade versus protection, but it is protection versus a swindle. All the revenue that can reasonably be asked from us is already obtained, and in fact the proposed bill will decrease rather than increase the revenue, as in many instances it removes actual protection.

Other places of amusement to London, the following table gives some account:

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

From the Atlantic for July.

Of Two great Wrongs, through the slow passed years.

One that thy millions fettered, and did.

The courage that drove the laborer to the field.

The cruel reign is over;

The bondmen crouch no more.

In terror at the menace of a slave.

For he who marks the bands of guilty power.

Long during his heart the captive's cry,

And to thyself, as to the world, the shackles at the appointed hour.

And lo! they fall, as where the limb they stand in its native manhood, disintegrated.

A shout of joy from the redoubt is sent;

Ten thousand hounds swell the hymn of song.

Our slaves are exulting, and their banks Resum the trumpet to the drum.

Fights, where the bondmen's toll

Soon to have in a secret day.

The meadow birds sing sweeter, and the air is fresher.

Welcoming man to liberty his play,

A glory clothes the land from sea to sea,

For the great land and all its coasts are free.

Within that land were enthroned of late,

The wrath of God o'ertook them in thy pride;

Thine is a shameful shadow on thy side.

They are overruled, rigid as the will of fate,

With gesture of command;

They gave the word that none might dare,

And gave the reverend ones who loved them

Shrank from the presence, and thy train to

reign.

Great as thou were, and fared from shore to shore;

The wrath of God o'ertook thee in thy pride;

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A DUEL IN THE DARK.

After the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon le Grand, the officers of the allied armies, and especially the English, were subjected to a series of studied annoyances and insults whenever they met the soldiers of the beaten party. Not willing to create excitement, the English, however, would not be seen in public, and the French, who were continually coming in contact with French officers who had served under the Man of Destiny, were compelled to do so. Major Mervale now repented, and was soon shown the man he sought. He was sitting in a box, surrounded by boon companions, and seemed to be the lion of the party. Not wishing to create excitement, the English, however, would not be seen in public, and the French, who were continually coming in contact with French officers who had served under the Man of Destiny, were compelled to do so. Major Mervale now repented, and was soon shown the man he sought. 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IS THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
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A Beautiful Stock of
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At all prices, from 15 cents upward.

SILK SACQUES AND BASQUETINES,
CLOTH SACQUES AND BASQUETINES,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
New Styles,

A handsome lot of
BLACK SILKS,
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CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
&c., &c.,
All Very Cheap!

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ST. PAUL - MINN.
ROOT & CADY.
MUSIC DEALERS
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Sheet Music mailed postpaid to order.
A complete stock of Sheet Music and Singing Books.

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S
Celebrated Cabinet Organ.

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Catalogues and Price Lists mailed free.
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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
130 Third Street, over Lygo's Millinery Store
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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
83,50 Per Doz.

AMBROTYPE'S,
Taken at very low prices and warranted to
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Persons wanting either
Ambrotypes or Photographs
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MUSIC DEALERS,

Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minn.,
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UNITED, PIANOS,

ALSO FOR
PRINCE'S MELODIAN
and SCHOOL ORGANS,
AND
MASON & HEMLIN'S
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N. B.—We keep constantly on hand
the only complete stock of
Sheet Music,
Musical Instruments,
Musical Merchandise,
in the North West.
St. Paul, Minnesota 30t

CHAS. FRIEND.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Whips,
Sheets and Horse Blankets,
Saddles and Harnesses,
Fly Nets and Collars, &c.,
Trucks.

My Motto Is—Cheap For Cash.
Robert Street, between 4th and 5th Sts.
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J. L. FOREPAUGH, M. AUBREACH, G. R. FINCH
J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.
(Successors to Justice, Forepaugh & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS & C.

No. 138 Third Street,
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G E T Z ,
Importers of Jobbers in Fancy goods, toys,
and confectionary, fruits, &c. No.
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J. S. LYGO,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer
—IN—
MILLINERY GOODS.

Ruches, Straw and Silk Bonnets, French
Flowers and Feathers, Cloaks,
Mantillas, Shawls,
&c.

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Saint Paul, — Minnesota
Vt 16.6m.

A. BLAKEMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.

126 Third St., — Et. Et. Et.
Four doors below First National Bank.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired
by experienced workmen. 115t

WHITNEY'S
Photograph and Ambrotype
Establishment.

Saint Paul — Minnesota.
Photographs and Ambrotypes of every style
Streoscopic and other Views of Minnesota
Scenery; Photographs of Indians; Frames for
Photographs, Engravings, &c., always on
hand. Order receive prompt attention.

DANON GREENLEAF,
Wholesale & Retail,
—DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks Jewelry, &c.

Third Street, Corner of Robert,
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Particular attention paid to the repair of
Watches. Work paid for the trade on
comparable terms. 715t

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CARPET HALL
225 Third Street, (Royer's Block),
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Importer, dealer in and manufacturer of
Carpet, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains and
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Mattresses, Feathers, &c.

125 Third Street, — Et. Et. Et.

THE NEEDLE CAN NOT BE WRONG,
Nor BREAKING OF NEEDLES.

The Honeymoon and Car can never be set wrong,
Nor the Wedding Dress be set wrong.

The Honeymoon and Car can never be set wrong,
Nor the Wedding Dress be set wrong.

Manufactured with Mathematical Precision.

Twisted Loop Elastic Lock Stitch.

WILL COX & GIBBS
SILENT FAMILY
Sewing G Machine

SAFETY

Twisted Loop Elastic Lock Stitch.

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Taylor's Falls Reporter.

An Unconditional Union Paper.—Devoted to the Best Interests of the Northwest.

VOLUME 7.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

NUMBER 37.

The Taylor's Falls Reporter.
CHAS. W. FOLSON, Editor & Publisher
PRICE—CASH AND CREDIT SUBJECTS
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The temperance ball rolls nobly on. It was started by the energy of an aroused people and every day gains a new impetus. Every true citizen having at heart the welfare of his town has enrolled himself in opposition to the giant wrong society seeks to uproot. When this question was first agitated in our community, society seemed steeped in indifference, each member plodding on in his own appointed way without a thought of the snare his very forbearance was preparing to entrap his unwary steps, without enthusiasm and without desire to change the old accustomed routine. Carefully by night and carously by day, the violation of every law of right and decency started not his stooliness. But the times change and men change. Matters reached a crisis and the gathering storm when it burst started men from their moral and intellectual apathy. It has awakened the trusty and thoughtful to new and enlarged ideas and conceptions of moral obligation and beauty, co-operative action, but it has at the same time stimulated the crafty dealers to plots and counterplots. They have digged for themselves a pit into which they must fall. The former have made haste to array themselves on the side of eternal Truth and Justice, while the latter prepare to guard the avenues of profit and vice. Now is the position of the two antagonistic elements clearly defined. There is no intermediate stand point. Every one must stand arrayed with the Right or Wrong. The one has been tried by fire, is purified and stands the trusty bulwark of freedom—the hope of mankind—sublime in its moral elevation; the other has run riot in all kinds of debauchery, the insane search for filthiness having prostrated or obliterated all moral instincts. There is but one issue at stake, and right will prevail. Moral suasion and legal prevention go hand in hand. The schoolmaster with his spelling book and the sheriff with his posse. To prevent or reclaim a people from wickedness or vice we must labor to get their hearts right. Moral changes must be effected by moral means. Every wise government directs its legislation to the prevention rather than the punishment of crime and it behoves every one to "come up with us" in this movement. Let us stand firm in our endeavor, for any palliation of this enormous crime is simply the sheep's clothing on the wolf's back, the Pharisee's prayer, the harlot's blush, the hypocrite's paint, the murderer's smile and Judas' kiss to betray a people into the meshes of sin by a simple compromise. Laws made by human governments are for the welfare of the community, and many are marvelling, but when one has been enacted and proved good it should be held fast and strictly enforced; however it may conflict with former theories or opinions. Any law which prevents human misery and suffering, which prevents the more than brutal degradation of those who seek gratification in the cup, is a good law, however opposed by interested parties.

Whatever is good we are bound to sustain, and according to the apostolic direction hold it fast by all means which Providence has placed in our power. We speak as we do believe and plain truth must have plain words, she is innocent and accepts it no shame to stand naked, whereas the hypocrite or double dealer shelters and hides himself in ambiguities and reserves.

In this effort we must not spare any pains to find out our right course. When we have all the necessary information and are on the right track we may go ahead with rapidity. Whatever mountainous difficulties may be in our path, let us not fear; let us not shrink from the path of duty, but press forward at all hazards, and with a determination to prevail, remembering at all times, "the path of duty is the path of safety."

Generous.—The sympathizing citizens of Minneapolis contributed one hundred barrels of flour for the relief of the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Portland, Maine.

Local Matters.

JESSE BARSON, of St. Croix Falls delivered the Fourth of July oration at Wagon Landing, Polk County, Wis.

The Pioneer last Wednesday brought several families of Norwegian emigrants on their way to Burnett county, Wis. Part of them however will remain at this place.

SAW MILL STOPPED.—The steam saw mill below town has stopped work for a few weeks owing to the absence of the proprietor and the demand for men in the harvest field.

DELATED.—Our last week's issue of the Reporter was somewhat delayed owing to the non-receipt of our paper until after our usual hour of publication; there is very little probability of the bill passing.—Pioneer.

THE PAPERS AT MADISON, Wisconsin, announce that President Johnson and Secretary Seward after the adjournment of Congress, will visit that city in company with Senator Douglass and ex-Governor Randall, in time to be present at a Wisconsin State convention of national Union men.

HAYW.—Most of our lumbermen have started up river to put up for next winter's use. Crews of men for this purpose pass through town almost daily from towns below. Present prospects indicate a great demand for hay as the gathering storm when it burst started men from their moral and intellectual apathy. It has awakened the trusty and thoughtful to new and enlarged ideas and conceptions of moral obligation and beauty, co-operative action, but it has at the same time stimulated the crafty dealers to plots and counterplots. They have digged for themselves a pit into which they must fall. The former have made haste to array themselves on the side of eternal Truth and Justice, while the latter prepare to guard the avenues of profit and vice. Now is the position of the two antagonistic elements clearly defined. There is no intermediate stand point. Every one must stand arrayed with the Right or Wrong.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. L. W. Folson and family returned home last week from a protracted visit to the East. They are all well and appeared happy to see home again.

Mr. C. A. Winslow and wife also returned from a visit to Eastern friends, on Sunday.

REPAIRING.—The culvert on River Street is being repaired in a good substantial manner by the town. Cascade creek passes through this culvert and has always kept the road washed to a greater or less extent. This will not occur again under the present arrangements.

HARVEST.—The harvest is now in full swing. Farmers are busily engaged in taking care of their winter wheat which looks splendid and yields its ripe heavy heads to the sickle to the tune of twenty-five and thirty bushels to the acre. This is encouraging to the farmers when the demand for wheat is as at present, with flour at eight and ten dollars per barrel.

MAZAN.—From the Polk County Press we learn that the following couple recently entered the matrimonial state, Mr. Alfred Turett and Miss Francis L. White, Mr. Charles Ayers and Mrs. Mary A. Williams, all of Polk County. The happy grooms are well known to our citizens and the best wishes of all for future happiness and prosperity.

RIVER NAVES.—The recent heavy rains on the St. Croix, occasioned a rise of fourteen inches which brings it up to a good navigable stage.

A few days ago the G. B. Knapp on his passage up and just within eight of Stillwater, was carried by the heavy wind completely out of her course and left in some four inches of water, about two hundred feet up on a bar. The wave rolled high enough at the time to place her in this predicament. A large crew of men were engaged for three days in digging her out. A large excursion party from Afton was on board who were compelled to go back by this unexpected turn of affairs. The Knapp is running in the lake from Stillwater to Prescott.

The Pioneer makes her regular weekly trip from this port to St. Paul with stores, lime &c., returning with considerable freight for this and intermediate points.

After an absence of about a week from this place the Dells returned last night, and will hereafter make tri-weekly trips from Taylor's Falls to Prescott. Capt. Wien has ordered a new boiler for her which will probably be along next week. It will immediately be put up in the place of the old one, and at the same time the carpenters and painters will complete the work, when the Dells will come forth as neat, fast and light draught boat as there is on the river.

Generous.—The sympathizing citizens of Minneapolis contributed one hundred barrels of flour for the relief of the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Portland, Maine.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Mr. Ernest Guard is erecting a Furniture Warehouse on Bench Street opposite the Cascade House. Call on him for some furniture which he has just received and he will supply your wants.

A BACHELOR editor, sensitive in relation to his rights, objected to taking a wife; through fear that if she should have a baby, his contemporaries, who habitually copy without credit, would refuse to give him credit for the baby.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.—A gentleman in this city wrote to Hon. D. S. Norton, a few days since, to inquire about the prospects of the Equalization of Bounty Bill. Mr. Norton replied that there is very little probability of the bill passing.—Pioneer.

THE PAPERS AT MADISON, Wisconsin, announce that President Johnson and Secretary Seward after the adjournment of Congress, will visit that city in company with Senator Douglass and ex-Governor Randall, in time to be present at a Wisconsin State convention of national Union men.

GOPHER RAVAGES.—The farmers tell us that the gophers, chipmunks and red squirrels have commenced their ravages in the wheat and corn fields to quite an extent. Perhaps a well planned match or circular hunt would prove efficacious in ridding the fields of these pestiferous little rascals.

REPAIRED.—Mr. Wm. Colby who obtained the contract for the repairing and placing in good condition the Seminary grounds in the Second District, has executed his commission in an apparently faithful and satisfactory manner. The grounds have been levelled, thoroughly manured, seeded down and enclosed by a neat picket fence.

HOT WATER.—For several days the weather has been on the rampage, and the weather got so confoundedly hot that our thermometer went up five or six degrees, and it would undoubtedly have been hotter could it have got any higher. After a severe application of ice water it consented to come down sufficiently to allow the weather to cool off a little—so there it stands—a little cooler.

BERRIES.—Huckleberries have appeared in market in limited quantities, at ten cents a quart. The recent rains will probably ripen them sufficiently for good picking when they will be brought in by the wagon load. Very few raspberries have been brought in yet, the dry weather delaying their ripening. The prospect is good for blackberries, which abound in large quantities in this immediate vicinity. But little can be definitely ascertained relative to the cranberry crop.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The first reaping and mowing machines brought to this section of our State were introduced here by Mr. D. A. Canady. Mr. Patrick Fox purchased the first one, and after a fair trial pronounced their work entirely at variance with preconceived notions that they were useless among us. It does its work well and goes far in demonstrating that machinery must supersede manual labor even away up here in the woods. Mr. Canady informs us that next season he shall bring up quite a stock of agricultural implements.

A large number of agricultural implements were exhibited at the Great American Exposition, held in New York, October 15, 1865, at which time the State Teacher's Association also meets. The committee of arrangements are Prof. W. P. Phelps, of the Normal School in Winona, D. C. Temple, superintendent in Houston Co. and A. B. Patterson, superintendent of Ramsey County, and the Rev. A. D. Heath, superintendent of Anoka Co. to whom communications may be addressed. A general invitation is extended to all interested in the cause of education to be present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.—Mr. W. W. Bosworth has got his Photograph Gallery finished and in thorough running order. We looked in on him yesterday and pronounced his establishment one of the neatest and most perfect and complete in all its appointments to be found in the state. His pictures are warranted satisfactory or no charge. Every one wants some of his well executed pictures to send to their friends, both as a true representative of themselves and as the work of a home artist in which they have a natural pride. He tells about it elsewhere.

The Stockholders of the St. Croix Bridge Co. announce their next time of meeting.

The ladies will read with interest the advertisement of the Silver Skirt and thank us for bringing it to their notice.

The Kerosene Lamp Heating Co. also say a few words.

THE POLK CO. PRESS says that among the distinguished notabilities booked for recreation and rurification in this vicinity this summer, are Hon. Ezra Cornell of the New York Senate and the munificent donor of the Cornell University of New York; the famous Hutchinson violinists, who come for rest; Counsellor Pinyey of Madison; Mr. Shuman of the Chicago Daily Journal and others. Some of these parties are to be the guests of Judge Barson of St. Croix Falls.

We have also been informed that Horace Greeley promised to visit Sam. of the Press this coming Fall.

CURIOS DISAPPEARANCE.—The following facts in relation to the disappearance of Mr. Frank Smith, a resident of Franconia, so far as they have been communicated to us by a correspondent at that place:

He left here on the 6th inst. with the intention of purchasing a stock of goods below. A few days afterward his wife received a letter from him dated at Stillwater, in which he stated that he had failed to procure money to purchase his goods and further that he had always been unfortunate in this world, and in attracting her to sell out his effects and return to her friends as he would be in eternity before he received his letter. As nothing further was heard from him his wife sold out his effects as directed and left this village to join her friends at New Lisbon, Wis., on the 11th inst.

Of course there are many conjectures in relation to this mysterious affair, but the foregoing is all that is definitely known about the matter.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS.—This is now the season for journeys—pleasant journeys and excursions. They are thought of, talked of and planned long beforehand. Some persons go to the springs, some to the sea shore, some to the mountains, some cross the ocean to the continent, while others, and every season augments the number, make pilgrimages to the beautiful Mecca of health and pleasure seeking tourists—fair Minnesota. How much delight, gratification, refreshment and instruction result therefrom is past-estimate. It is certain that the grandest tours are not always the most satisfactory, nor excursions according to extended programmes and regardless of expense, the most remunerative of genuine recreation. Every visitor to this vicinity pronounces our scenery unsurpassed west of the Alleghany, while our lakes are of crystal clearness, with myriads of the tiny tribe disporting in the limpid waters. Our forests are well stocked with game, hotel accommodations are ample, and the invitation to tourists and excursionists to come and participate in healthful recreation is general. Bring as necessary requisites, a good rifle, plenty of fishing tackle, an abundance of good temper to regulate your physical excesses and eccentricities, and a copy of the ten commandments and the rule of three to control moral and penitentiary, and your outfit is complete. You will find as agreeable associates and as intelligent and refined society away up here on the St. Croix, as can be found in the more pretentious towns of the east, and your summer trip will abound in health beauty and joyousness.

County Superintendent's Convention.

A convention of the county superintendents of the state will be held in Faribault, on Wednesday, Aug. 29th, 1866, at which time the State Teacher's Association also meets.

The committee of arrangements are Prof. W. P. Phelps, of the Normal School in Winona, D. C. Temple, superintendent in Houston Co. and A. B. Patterson, superintendent of Ramsey County, and the Rev. A. D. Heath, superintendent of Anoka Co. to whom communications may be addressed. A general invitation is extended to all interested in the cause of education to be present.

THE GREAT WHOLESALE DAY GEORGE HOUSES OF CHICAGO.—The following are the sales of the three leading houses for the year ending May 1st, 1866, as shown by the United States Assessor's books:

Field, Palmer & Leiter \$8,531,594
John V. Farwell & Co. 7,529,675
Bowes Brothers 5,000,000

These figures show a large increase over last year, and are a good index of the go-ahead spirit of our merchants.

Chicago Tribune, July 8th.

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County Superintendent's Convention.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND.

Two Thousand Buildings Burned.

More than Two Thousand Families Made Homeless.

Ten Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Portland Dispatch, July 3, to the N. Y. World.
One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, of our smaller American cities, has been entirely destroyed. The fire, which since the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the selection of its noble harbor as the winter terminus of the Canadian line of steamers to Europe, has made such rapid strides in prosperity to Portland, for the supremacy of commerce, has been visited in a season of profound peace, and on the anniversary of our national independence, with a conflagration so sweeping and tremendous that it can be likened only to the desolation by fire of some of our southern capitals in the very crisis and fury of the war.

How the fire was communicated to the small wooden buildings in which it seems to have first broken out has hardly yet become a subject of conjecture. Some months ago a mysterious individual was seen to pass through Free street, who finally confessed that he had come to Portland for the express purpose of burning the city, and that he was the author of the conflagration which last year laid waste the capital of the State, Augusta, a conflagration which, in the opinion of many, was the work of the hand of God. The fire, which was ranked first in the annals of our misfortune of this kind. It is possible that this last catastrophe may have been the work of some incendiary madness; but more probable, perhaps, that it is to be carried to the account of the carnival of fire and gunpowder with which it is associated, popular to the entire extent of the borders of the nation. Whatever its origin, its extent of which, unfortunately, we cannot yet speak with precision, since the brave firemen are still battling with the conflagration, and have not secured its victory, a simply appalling. In the first hour of the fire, the property of this busy and flourishing city, has been rolled up in a scroll of fire and blown away in clouds of smoke. Portland is divided into an upper and lower town. On the high land to the south and west stand the handsome private residences and the public buildings of the city. Opposite among these is the stately mansion of Mr. John Brown, the architectural pride of Portland, a house literally set upon a hill, and the tower of which is the first object described by the traveler coming in from Boston to the railroads, and the principal prospect eastward as far as State street, and Park street, the former of which, with its noble rows of fine forest trees, is one of the most charming streets in America, extends the richest "home-quarter" of Portland, and this region happily has been spared.

The fire began, as we have stated, before the high land to the eastward of the two large stations of the Boston, Maine and Eastern railroad, which together with the Grand Trunk depots, and the most part of the warehouses on Commercial street, have escaped the flames. From the little boat-builder's shop in which it originated, it spread to the houses of the parents of the parents, who are the proprietors of the splendid sugar house of Mr. Brown, of whose residence we have already spoken as the finest in the city. They constituted the most extensive expenditure in New England, boiling over 4,000 cans of sugar annually. Solid and substantial they were, and had not appeared totally before ten o'clock at night; and the wind blowing almost a gale from the southwest, swept the mighty mass of flame away from Commercial street, and up towards the heart of the lower town. Exchange street, in which are situated the handsome jeweler's shops of the city, the newspaper buildings—four in number—the Merchants' news-room, and many offices, public and private, including the law office of Senator Fessenden, and the British Consul's Middle street, four feet below the Union station, went down to Exchange street, with all the banks in the city—seven in number—the best small shop, and a number of offices occupied by the leading members of the Portland bar; the handsome new custom-house, which contained the post office also; the telegraph office, and the office of Exchange and Middle streets, directly opposite the custom-house—all were wrapped in flames as the fiery surge swept steadily onward to the east and north.

The flames passed across, in the rear of the United States hotel, into Congress street, destroying the buildings of the Portland Natural Historical society, and with them the library, which contained the most valuable collection of books in the city, and, worst of all perhaps to the architect of the "Forest City," the new city and county building, a very handsome edifice of brown stone and brick, of which the people of Portland were justly proud, and which, though not yet completed, had cost nearly \$100,000. This fine structure was completed only two or three years ago, and was believed to be so nearly fire-proof that many persons had sent the furniture and other goods to it for safe-keeping, and all went up, hoping to save them. But all went together in the common ruin.

During the brief darkness of the summer night, the spectacle presented by the conflagration, as viewed from the upper part of the city, was indescribably grand; but it is not easy to judge one's love of the picturesque, and the number of these who have done so, which alone now remains to present what yesterday stood forth as the accumulated results of human energy and enterprise, to the estimated value of some \$10,000,000. Nearly 2,000 families, and it is computed, from 7,000, 8,000 individuals, in the most orderly, decent and honest, who are the main bulk of these, have lost all their possessions. All these, and the inhabitants who have fled with them, and with the good people who from all the neighboring towns have hurried in to the rescue, in their energetic efforts to maintain the public peace and to put down the conflagration, have vanished.

The behavior of the people has been beyond praise, and the entire community, all these exciting hours, and the inhabitants who have fled with them, and with the good people who from all the neighboring towns have hurried in to the rescue, in their energetic efforts to maintain the public peace and to put down the conflagration, have vanished.

From the New York Times.

The newspaper offices destroyed are the Press, Argus, Advertiser, Evening Star, Christian Mirror, and Transcript, the first four being daily papers, and the last two weeklies.

The Post-Office and Custom House were contained in a large granite and iron building, supposed to be completely fire-proof. The dispatches, however, state that it is ruined. It was built by the Government, and is about a few years old. It has not large enough power, however, to answer the requirements of the business, and a new building is to be built.

The new cable and custom house were contained in a large granite and iron building, supposed to be completely fire-proof.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

The Minnesota Valley Railroad Survey has been completed.

France is said to be preparing arms and ammunition to equip a large army.

An exciting discussion took place in the Canadian Parliament on Tuesday in relation to a proposition for annexation to the United States.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company has four hundred thousand dollars by the recent fire at that city, and will be paid to the insurance company 100,000.

Seven thousand four hundred and thirty six acres had been entered by survey on the Waukesha land office in this State last month.

The running match on the Hudson, on the 10th inst., between Gilbert and John Morris was won by the latter. Distance five miles and time forty-five minutes.

Gen. L. D. Casement will not be sent to Mexico until the Government has a local government. It is deemed advisable to have the American Minister following the Mexican flag.

Spain is afflicted with insurrections. It is acting here in Cuba, but has one on land and sea. Arrangements between the Queen's troops and insurgents took place at Madrid on the 11th inst. The insurgents were beaten with a loss of over one thousand.

A bill has passed the Senate providing for an extension of the Capital grounds so that they shall contain forty acres. The cost of this improvement in 1861 would have been \$100,000, and now will probably reach half a million.

The new Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the proposed one were discussed in Cabinet on the 10th inst. The bill of the African American friends in favor of the bill and Secretary Seward was also favorable to it, though not upon its merits but because he fears the effect of another veto.

A difference of opinion has arisen between the President and Secretary Stanton, the latter claiming that the President's proclamation of 1860, suspending the writ of habeas corpus is still in force in South Carolina, and that General Steele should not deliver to the civil authorities the men convicted by court martial of murder.

A reliable Baltimore business house has received semi-annual news from Cuba which indicates a reported insurrection is imminent. It is said to have come from the assembly of a few hundred Cuban exiles in the capital of Fort Ridgely, but it is the only news to date as to death or any other cause makes room.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

SENATOR LANE is still improving. He ate a hearty breakfast on Monday, recognizes his friends and converses a little.

The Russell Ministry in England having been defeated, tendered their resignations. They were accepted by the Queen, and Parliament adjourned until July 18, to enable the formation of a new Ministry.

The Tennessee Senate has ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 10 to 2. There is still no quorum in the House. Some members have been arrested for obstructing themselves, but it is doubtful whether a quorum can be obtained.

Cards of Union members of Congress were held at Washington Wednesday night, at which it was announced that Mr. Denison and three other members of the Cabinet will resign. Mr. Raymond repudiated the Philadelphia Convention, stating that he endorsed only to the opposition that none but Union men were participating. Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech against the President's policy, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging every Union member to stand aloof from the Philadelphia convention.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

Tax legislation now is considered. One of the Senators yesterday while laboring under a profuse attack of perspiration declared that he wished to postpone all the pending business and adjourn. They had made enough for the country to act upon without passing any more bills.

SACRAMENTO. While it crossed himself from a protracted stay and written a letter excusing the Philadelphia Convention. The old lady should take another reason of reposing this effect.

ROOSEVELT's explosion is considered doubtful as a two thirds vote cannot, probably, be obtained.

SENATOR LANE died from his self-inflicted wounds, and was buried at Lawrence yesterday. All business was suspended and his funeral was largely attended.

Gen. Slocum has been insisting that agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in his department, should make their reports to him. One of the Bureau agents appealed from the decision of Gen. Slocum. However, he has decided that the Freedmen's Bureau is in order, that instruction, and reports should be made directly to Washington.

Tax report that a stormy session of the Cabinet had been held concerning the new Bureau Bill, is denied; it is stated that the President has prepared a veto, he has never submitted it to the Cabinet.

The Rhode Island State Central Committee of the Democratic party has called a special meeting to apprise delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

We have some details of the battle of Mariano between the Paraguayans and allied forces. The former were defeated, losing four thousand killed and from two to three thousand wounded.

MAPLETON rejected in a fatal duel. One gun was shot at A. H. Taylor at the first shot and "Honor" was satisfied.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, gives particulars of a revolting affair in a Jewish outragous perpetrated on the person of a white girl on the Pigeon Roost road, a short distance from the city, by a negro named John. The girl, who is of poor but respectable parentage, has been employed for some time as nurse girl in a family who resides on the Erskine estate. At the time mentioned, she went to a blackberry patch to gather fruit, accom-

THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN MINNESOTA.

Two Letters from General Sherman: A Garrison to be Stationed at Pembina if the New Army Bill Passes; The Protection of the Minnesota Frontier—The Military Plan

(PENNSYLVANIA)

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22, 1866.

Col. Geo. K. Loring, Asst. Adj. Gen. Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the petition of Joseph L. May, Collector of Pembina, to the Hon. Alex. H. H. Smith, Senator from Minnesota, to have the sum of \$100,000, to be used for suitable burrows in that fortification, we would be able to comply with this petition.

With great respect, &c.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

PROTECTION OF OUR FRONTIER.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MILITARY DIVISION, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22, 1866.

Col. Geo. K. Loring, Asst. Adj. Gen. Washington, D. C.:

Colonel: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the petition of the Hon. Alex. H. H. Smith, Senator from Minnesota, referred to you under date of June 6 and to say that I have recently visited Fort Ridgely and Sibley and feel confident to express an opinion on the subject.

In going to Fort Ridgely, I had but one contact with me, and passed over all the ground which I have in the Sioux valley, committed the Indians to the Sioux, and I am satisfied that I could have no trouble or misfortune Indians other than the Grand Council of the Sioux and James River, more than a hundred miles distant. The people are stretched out in long lines of settlements along the streams and water courses and would be much exposed if any hostile Indians were near and disposed to attack such a place.

Settlements exist for 40 miles above Fort Ridgely, and for 40 miles below, and were not for the express I would remove it up to the Big Stone Lake to near to it in easy communication with the principal post—Fort Ridgely.

There is, however, in my opinion, a considerable amount of apprehension on the part of the Sioux, and Fort Ridgely, but it is the only place where I can be ready to give notice of danger, but for the employment of these we have the right of way.

The distribution of our troops in Minnesota was made after a careful study of the whole case, and Col. Alexander is at Fort Ridgely, fully empowered to make any changes the circumstances may require. We need a few Indian scouts to be kept out to give notice of danger, but for the employment of these we have the right of way.

Stock which pays 7 per cent upon par value has a greater money value, of course, than stock which pays but ten per cent.

These institutions are taxed upon their real estate, and upon the money, effects and dues of every description, loaned, invested or otherwise used or employed with a view to profit or upon which the bank receives interest, and in this case the bank is taxed upon the capital as well as upon the interest.

If then the whole capital of the bank is invested, as it may be in United States bonds exempt from taxation, and the tax upon loans and discounts does not necessarily represent the aggregate money value of the shares of these banks.

The loans and discounts of the bank do not, however, necessarily represent the full money value of all the shares. Circumstances may do, or more or less, affect the value of the bank. It may or may not be an amount which its capital is easily employed.

The value of the shares of the bank is determined by the amount of the property of the bank, by the value of its franchises and by the more or less aggregate value of the shares of these banks.

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The above was subsequently amended with a report from Mr. Hale, of New York, to the effect that the stock in the National Bank of the State banks, it is difficult to see that the equality of taxation required by the act of 1860, if carried into effect, it would seem impossible to effect a tax upon the shares of the State banks to no more than a tax upon the bonds based upon the aggregate money value of the shares.

Mr. Hale's report is to the effect that the stock in the National Banks was to be taxed by the States, was that a tax upon the shares is not a tax upon the capital. These being no tax upon the capital, the tax upon the shares of the State banks to no more than a tax upon the bonds based upon the aggregate money value of the shares.

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
\$3.50 Per Doz.

AMBROTYPEs,
Taken at very low prices and warranted to
give satisfaction.

Persons wanting either
Ambrotypes or Photographs
are respectfully solicited to give me a call.

MUNGER BROTHERS,
MUSIC DEALERS,
Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minn.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
STEINWAYS, CHICKERING'S
GROVESTEIN, VOCE'S,
UNITED, PIANOS,
ALSO FOR
PRINCE'S MELODIAN
AND SCHOOL ORGANS.

MASON & HEMLIN'S
Cabinet Organs.

M. B. - We keep constantly on hand
the only complete stock of
Sheet Music,
Musical Instruments,
Musical Merchandise,
in the North West.
St. Paul, Minnesota 80ft

CHAS. FRIEND.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Whips,
Sheets and Horse Blankets,
Saddles and Harnesses,
Fly Nets and Collars, &c.,
Trucks.

My Motts Is--Cheap For Cash.
Robert Street, between 4th and 5th
Sts., St. Paul, Minn. 163ft.

J. L. FOREPAUGH, M. AUCKMANN, G. R. FISCH
J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.
(Successors to Justice, Forepaugh & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

10. 138 Third Street.
Saint Paul, Minn.

J. G. E. T. Z.
Importer and Jobber in Fancy goods, toys,
unlike notions, confectionary, fruits, &c. No.
97 Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul Advertisements.

J. B. LYGO,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
Ruches, Straw and Silk Bonnets, French
Flowers and Feathers, Cloaks,
Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
THIRD STREET.
Saint Paul, - - - Minnesota
1866.

A. BLAKEMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.
126 Third St. - - - St. Paul.
Four doors below First National Bank.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired
by experienced workmen. 1867.

WHITNEY'S
Photograph and Ambrotype
Establishment.

Saint Paul - - - Minnesota.
Photographs and Ambrotypes of every
style, Pictures and other Views of Minnesota
Scenery, Photographs of Indiana; Pictures for
Photographs, Engravings, &c., &c., always
on hand. Orders receive prompt attention.

DAMON GREENLEAF,
Wholesale & Retail,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, &c.
Third Street, Corner of Robert,
St. Paul, - - - Minnesota.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine
Watches. Work done for the trade on
reasonable terms. 1867.

R. O. STRONG'S
GARRET HALL,
225 Third Street, (Roger's Block)
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
Importer, dealer in and manufacturer of
Carpet, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtain Mats
and Trimmings, Upholstering and Furnishings,
Gardens, Window Shades, Wall Paper
Mattresses, Featherbeds, &c.

VAUTER & ROSE.

Duggist No. 111 Third St. St. Paul, have
the largest extensive wholesale and retail business
in the state. They keep an excellent
article of wine from the native grape, also
palets, oils, glassware, varnishes, dyes, perfumes,
&c., &c., also put up and for sale
the veritable Jo, Kimball's Liniment, which
everybody should keep in the family for con-
stant use.

MOFFET'S HOTEL.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets.

B. C. BIRDS, - - - PROPRIETOR,
S. W. PAYNE, Clerk.

Stages leave this house daily for all parts
of Minnesota. Good stabling in connection
with the house. 1867.

B. Beaupre, P. H. Kelly,
BEAUPRE & KELLY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
SAINT PAUL.
Agents for Lettiss & Smith's Gun-
powder.

Stillwater Advertisements.

BUTLER & DODD.
Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

STORAGE.

DEALERS IN -

SALT, HIDES, GRAIN, FLOUR,

FEED AND WOOL.

Agents for Northwestern

AND

American Express Co's.

STILLWATER. MINNESOTA.

January 16, 1867.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

Opposite the Chicago Hotel.

They have a large variety, including Brooches, Wines,

Whisky, &c., and Sashes of various and popular brands,

This is the place for you to apply if you wish to get
the best articles.

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Taylor's Falls Reporter.

An Unconditional Union Paper.—Devoted to the Best Interests of the Northwest.

VOLUME 7.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

NUMBER 38.

The Taylor's Falls Reporter.
CHAS. W. FOLSON, Editor & Publisher
PRICE—CENTS EIGHT AND RIVER STREETS

Terms—Two Dollars a Year.

Congressional Matters.

As is natural, and as it justly should be, public interest is becoming much engaged upon the subject of Congressional nominations in this state. There appears to us to exist a strong and very general impression that the majority of our present delegation in Congress will be renominated, as an endorsement of faithful services, and in order that the state may have the benefit of the services of experienced men.

In this district public opinion seems to be settling down upon Ignatius Donnelly as our representative in Congress. As might be supposed, opposition, although as yet scarcely defined, is cropping out in some parts of the district among aspiring contemporaries and conventional anti-sliders. But as yet this is not very marked and before the decisive day of nomination, it will probably be blown away as chaff before the wind.

During his political course, Mr. Donnelly has recommended himself to the people of the district, by such attentive and valuable service, that we are constrained to think it not at all probable that he will be my formidable effort against his nomination. He is such a representative as a district ought to keep as long as it can secure his services. Mr. Donnelly has proved himself in all respects a most able and capable member—second to the core upon all the great questions of slavery, the war and reconstruction; always attentive to his duties in his seat when important votes are to be taken; attentive also to the requests of his constituents; an intelligent and honest legislator upon general subjects and the reliable friend of every Minnesotan man visiting Washington. He is also the Christian gentleman in his personal qualities. It is not strange that these facts have endeared Mr. Donnelly to the people of this district, and that the general expression should be in his favor in his last election.

We do not know of any serious objection that has been made against Mr. Donnelly from first to last. Some old, forgotten issues, that, it was supposed, had received their everlasting quietus long ago, have been cooked up by a few political brokers, but all to no effect as they were squarely met, fairly squared, and a full endorsement of Mr. Donnelly's course therein proclaimed by the people in his last election.

As regards his political position, any Republican who should succeed him must stand upon the same platform. At this time of general political commotion and while there exists such stringent need of good local legislation, the experience of Mr. Donnelly will be of the utmost value to his constituency. Every man who knows anything about the proceedings of Congress, is aware how much parliamentary experience, acquaintance with members and familiarity with the mode of doing business in the departments, can be made to avail in securing such legislation as the constituency of a member may require. An experienced member though possessed of inferior ability is much more serviceable to his constituents than a man of superior intellect in his first session—though for the matter of intellect, Mr. Donnelly's superior in ability is not to be found in the political arena of this state.

Now, if ever in the history of our country, there exists a time when the grave and varied character of public legislation requires the very best men—the most useful practical men we can send to Congress. It is in recognition of this fact that elsewhere the true men of the present Congress are being re-nominated, and we trust that the Republicans of this district will be guided by similarly wise views and that, true to our own interests, they will renominate Mr. Donnelly. We are glad to be able to say that among our best and soundest men there exists a strong, hearty feeling in favor of his renomination. No man can command so great strength among the Republicans in this district, no matter who his opponent may be.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—"Harvest time"

—the harvest time of life as well as of the season—is the appropriate steel engraving of the August number of this beautiful periodical. The steel fashion plate, the wood cuts illustrating "Street Arabs," and the latest fashions, are all gems as usual. The music and the literature contributions are replete with beauty and interest.

WHY are ladies the greatest thieves in the world? Because they bore their stays, steel their petticoats, bag their handkerchiefs, and crib their children.

Local Matters.

THE CORNER STORE.—By the big sign Mr. Wm. Dobney hangs out in our columns this week, "He that runs may read," the announcement of the fact that the old stand of the Humphreys, of whom we have a good word to say anon, has passed into other hands. Notwithstanding this, we predict that the "Corner Store" will continue to be a favorite with the public, for where a sensible institution is once graven on the popular good-will, it can be read in the face of all circumstances, even the most adverse. Mr. Dobney is already well and favorably known throughout this whole section of country, having been engaged in active business operations since its early settlement, and his hosts of friends will naturally set their faces in his direction. His active enterprise is already evidenced in the remodeling and repairing of his premises which gives them a most inviting aspect, and while his genial face shines at the desk no one will go away disappointed.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN TALENT.—Three Hundred Dollars has been offered by the proprietors of the *Sunday School Times* of Philadelphia, to the author who will furnish the best original story for publication in the columns of their paper. As this is more than three times the amount usually paid for such an effort, the proposition will be likely to call out some of the best American writers. In due time the readers of that excellent weekly journal will reap the benefits of this story, and we advise those who desire a good and interesting paper for the family, to send for a sample copy which will be furnished free on application.

STARCH FACTORY.—Mr. Wm. Munch of Franconia is busy in the erection of a Starch Factory, at that place for the manufacture of potato starch. Its capacity will be about one hundred bushels per day. Mr. Munch has been engaged in this business for some time, and has found the demand so great as to require an increase of facilities and the use of an adjacent water power. The article manufactured is the best Silver Gloss, and the grand desideratum for table use and laundry purposes. This business will open a fine market for the disposal of the large stocks of potatos raised hereabouts.

RIVER NEWS.—The river being up to a good stage for navigation, boats are again resuming their regular trips.

The G. B. Knapp came up Wednesday night, and will make tri-weekly trips to Prescott on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Dells went down Thursday and will probably be to-day. Hereafter she will run on alternate days with the Knapp.

The Pioneer is expected from St. Paul to night, and will depart for that place again on Monday morning.

GOOD FOR THE CLOTHES.—An Indiana genius sends to his home paper the following recipe for an article common in that place. We think a good many yards might compound the same "chicken mixture."

ROTTEN EGGS, doz. ii.
Carcos Dorgus, i.
" Swims, i.
Posterior Domi Filthus, qts. xi.
Kitchen Swillius, qts. xi.
Mix.

Let it stand in the hot sun in a barrel stirring and smelling occasionally.

DAILY STAGES.—Burbank & Co. have put on a line of daily lines of stages from this place to St. Paul. A very desirable arrangement, affording good connections with the boats and railroads.

They design extending the Northwestern Express to this place within a few days.

THE CLOTHESMAN.—Every fine evening brings out many participants in this healthy exercise. We have noticed in the cavalcade some lady riders that can handle the ribbons in such a dashing and dare devil manner as is hard to eclipse.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The fourth Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church at Taylor's Falls for the present conference year will be held next Saturday and Sunday, August 4th and 5th. First service on Saturday at 8 o'clock, p. m. Rev. J. F. Chaffee will be present and conduct the service.

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—the harvest time of life as well as of the season—is the appropriate steel engraving of the August number of this beautiful periodical. The steel fashion plate, the wood cuts illustrating "Street Arabs," and the latest fashions, are all gems as usual. The music and the literature contributions are replete with beauty and interest.

WHY are ladies the greatest thieves in the world? Because they bore their stays, steel their petticoats, bag their handkerchiefs, and crib their children.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Ralph Taylor of Hudson, has at last turned up as the contractor who has the mail route from here to Prescott, by the river. He has, we are informed, given the contract for carrying the mail during the season of navigation, to the Steamer Dells, to be brought tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—the same days the mail is brought by Burbank's stages.

Thus it will be seen that we are served with two tri-weekly mails on the same days. And into this mixed up batch has our famous daily mail to St. Paul, resolved itself. The consequence is that the mail carrier that gets to the post office last at either end of the route is obliged to make his trip empty handed yet continually drawing pay for carrying the mails.

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WHY are ladies the greatest thieves in the world? Because they bore their stays, steel their petticoats, bag their handkerchiefs, and crib their children.

IMMIGRATION.—The influx of immigrants in this state the present season, is past all precedent. Our own immediate vicinity, spite of its drawbacks in the shape of speculators and government services for railroad purposes feels the influence of this grand advancing wave in the tide of immigration. The major portion of the new comers that have and are constantly casting their lots among us, are from the sturdy yeomanry of the Noreland. The Scandinavian peninsula must surely begin to feel the exhaustive effects of such a perpetual drain on the "bone and sinew" of the land as nearly every boat brings up its full quota.

Four or five cargoes have been brought up within the past week, and a small colony of three or four hundred, in charge of Mr. Peter Anderson is daily expected.

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CRANBERRIES.—This crop is almost

impossible to predict with any certainty for better or worse, it being very sensitive to the various extremes of the weather, dry, hot or frosty. We are informed that at present the prospect is very good, the berries plenty and doing well. A great many engage in the lucrative occupation of drying these berries, and their aqua gleaning forms a staple business, and brings a considerable sum of money into general circulation.

J. SANDFORD CHANDLER accompanied

by some of his relatives, returned to this place on Wednesday. Sam's lengthen stay among us, and his agreeable and courteous manners ensure him a double welcome from his friends.

CONFIRMATION.—The Senate in executive session, on the 13th inst., confirmed the nomination of Wm. Comer, as Register of the Land Office at this place.

BY laying a piece of charcoal on a pair of pants immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the water is heated, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

A FRISTY girl says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for old Adam to live

single when there was not a woman upon earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

LOTUS.—A young girl says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for old Adam to live

single when there was not a woman upon earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

CHARLES D. BELL, of the office of Register of the Land Office at this place, has been paid taxes on the premises of his residence, and the amount of the same is \$100.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Five cases of cholera were reported in New York Tuesday and nine in Brooklyn.

It is rumored McClellan will be appointed Secretary of War when Stanton resigns.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee have been in session and decided to join the Philadelphia Convention movement.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has notified the Douglas Monument Association that he cannot be present at the laying of the foundation stone until the middle of August.

TUESDAY was the hottest day ever known in New York. The thermometer was 102 in the shade. There were forty-three of which proved fatal, and Brooklyn sixteen, nine being fatal.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

GOLD opened at 150\$, and closed at 150\$.

A fifty thousand dollar fire occurred in New York Thursday night.

FREEMAN CLARKES has resigned his position Comptroller of Currency, because he disagrees with the political situation of the President.

The bill granting \$50,000 to aid the Portland sufferers passed the Senate yesterday. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Trumbull of Illinois.

SENATOR TRUMBULL offered yesterday a resolution declaring the Tennessee was restored to its rights as a State, and that her Representatives would be admitted.

The Court of Common Pleas in Indianapolis have decided that National Banks in Indiana are not liable to taxation for State or municipal purposes owing to a deficiency in their State laws.

The Indiana State Convention of National Unions met at Indianapolis yesterday. But a few thousand delegates were present. They were lavish in their congratulations upon the President, and apolitical to Philadelphia.

The question of selecting a President of the Senate system, is being discussed by the Senators. It has been determined to select a Western man, and Senators Sherman, Pompey and Wade, are mentioned in connection with the position.

The Ohio State Democratic Central Committee has appointed Geo. H. Pendleton, Wm. Allen, Geo. W. Morgan and Wm. A. Weller delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The remaining delegates will be elected by district conventions.

LEHRNICK played havoc in Brooklyn Thursday night. It struck a rope factory, exploding four boilers, which flew in all directions and did great damage. A church in Brooklyn was also struck by lightning during the same storm.

One of those sad calamities which are constantly being recorded occurred at Green Falls, New Hampshire, Tuesday. Twenty-four ladies, who were swimming, became lost in their depth and were drowned. The mother of one went to her daughter's rescue and shared her fate. The bodies were recovered.

MAXIMILLIAN has introduced a system which might be termed naturalization made easy. It allows foreigners going to Mexico to become citizens in twenty-four hours after their arrival, if they have visible means of support and renounce their allegiance to their former government.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

MR. STANHFER has decided to accept the position of Attorney-General, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate.

MEMBERS of Congress are leaving for their homes, in view of the near approach of the election.

GEN. DIX has notified Secretary Harlan that twenty more miles of the Pacific Railroad have been completed, making a total of one hundred and forty.

MR. P. RANDOLPH, late of New York, is in Washington advocating a plan whereby the freedmen can be educated at their own expense.

COLUMBUS DELANO has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District. Ohio evidently intends to return all her Union Congressmen as the Conventions held thus far have made no nomination.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says the President has signed a bill extending the time seven years for the completion of a railroad from St. Peter to the Southern boundary of this State. The description of the route taken by the road would indicate that the Central was the line interested.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS has decided to re-consider of Tammes, the New York Minister to Greece, and that should not be sufficient they propose to abolish the salary. The nomination of ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, to a Foreign Minister will be rejected owing to his participation in the rebellion.

THE PRESIDENT has approved an act providing that whenever it shall appear that the United States have sold or disposed of any lands granted to the territory or State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, after the definite location of the line of road, and the amount of land to be sold, the State or, if the agent of the agent, the State may, by its agent, select in lieu of the lands so sold or disposed of, from any of the lands of the United States subject to sale, being odd numbered sections, within two miles of the line of the proper road, a quantity of land equal to that so sold or disposed of, and the lands so selected shall be substituted for those so sold or disposed of, by said State in all respects. Said substituted lands had been a part of the original grant to the same.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

Four of five smuggling vessels have been captured off the coast of North Carolina.

HON. E. B. WASHBURN still lies ill at Gen. Grant's residence in Washington. He will go to the sea side as soon as possible.

The cholera in New York is on the increase. In the city and adjacent islands there were between fifty and sixty cases Sunday.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE have agreed to recommend the nomination of Randall for P. M. General and this renders his confirmation certain.

IKE NEWTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Defense, the Superintendent of the Government printing office, are to be re-appointed.

GEN. HOWARD met with a serious accident in Washington Saturday by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The driver was thrown out and Gen. Howard narrowly escaped being badly injured.

TENNESSEE.

The First Reconstructed State.

House Proceedings Relative to her Admission.

125 for to 12 against Receiving the Prodigal.

From the House Proceedings, 20th.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee.

Mr. Bingham withdrew his demand for the previous question, and modified his substitute so as to read:

Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and representatives in Congress.

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, ratified the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also submitted the Constitution of Congress, by a proper plan of organization, to the people, her return to due allegiance to the government, laws, and authority of the United States, there is,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee, having ratified the Constitution of the United States, and having also restored to her former proper practical relation to the Union, and again declared to the representatives by Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they do accept and assent to existing laws,

Mr. Bingham renewed the call for the previous question.

Mr. Bingham desired to offer the following as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's resolution:

When Tennessee shall have ratified the Constitution of the United States by the legislatures of the several States by the 20th Congress, and shall have established an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction, and shall have ratified in good faith the constitutional amendment, and given evidence to satisfy Congress of the return of her people to their allegiance, she is entitled to representation in Congress?

The House passed the joint resolution on the passage of the joint resolution. During the vote the absence of many members on account of illness was announced.

Meers, Finch and several other Democratic members, while voting aye, protested against the preamble.

Mr. Eldridge used the expression that when pitted against those of the other steamers he would have but little effect when pitted against those of the other steamers.

Mr. Bontwell stated that he was paired with Mr. Longyear. He subsequently announced that, if he believed in the preamble, he would vote nay, but that he did not although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but little effect.

The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily for the rights of the American people to be upheld.

By the time they arrived at the Grindstone quarry, however, Kelley's long and powerful stroke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so, indeed, that at this point he had his boat completely pulled alongside of the Hamill's.

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The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily for the rights of the American people to be upheld.

When Mr. Stevens voted aye, there was an outburst of laughter on all sides of the house.

The Speaker had directed the Clerk to call the name, voted aye.

The joint resolution was passed by 125 to 12.

Mr. Bingham declined to let the amendment stand and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The preamble was then ordered to be read a third time.

The House got into some confusion about the preamble, which finally resolved itself into a motion to reconsider the vote by which the preamble was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; which motion was laid on the table by a vote of 105 to 12.

Mr. Bontwell declined to let the amendment stand and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Ward desired to offer an amendment, adding to that offered by Mr. Bingham, a provision that the Government, hereafter, should be the Government of the State of Tennessee inaugurated under and by the Convention which assembled on the 9th of January, 1855, at the city of Nashville, as the legitimate government of said State, entitled to the guarantees and other rights of State Governments under the Constitution.

Mr. Bontwell declined to let the amendment stand and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY EXCITING NEWS.

GREAT BATTLE IN BOHEMIA.

The Prussians Completely Victorious.

The Austrians Driven from the Field.

Austria Cedes Venetia to France.

NAPOLEON OFFERS MEDIATION.

PEACE CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Movements of the Great Eastern.

Accident to the Prince of Wales.

The International Sculling Match.

HAMIL BEATEN IN BOTH RACES.

Arrival of the America.

New York, July 15, 1866.—The steamer America, from Southampton the 4th, has arrived. The City of Paris and Hibernian arrived on the 2d. The Misanomah, after visiting Cherbourg, proceeded to New York.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Lord Derby had an interview with the Queen, and submitted the following names for a new Ministry: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Derby, Premier, and leaders of the House of Lords; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader in the Commons; Stanley, Foreign Secretary; Walpole, Home Secretary; Gen. Peel, War Secretary; Paulet,殖民地 Secretary; Northcote, Board of Trade; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

A great meeting took place in London on Monday night, at which there were from 30,000 to 50,000 persons present.

ACCORDING TO PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, while riding along Rotten Row, on Monday, was run over by a runaway horse. The Prince's horse ran down, rolling over and over, and the Prince escaped not more hurt.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern, with the cable on board, on her way to Valencia, passed Ventnor, on the Irish coast, at 2:45 P. M., on the 1st inst.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

The London "Times" article of yesterday says the news of the rapid progress of the Prussian army has created an impression of change as to the early possibility of negotiations for peace.

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES IN BOHEMIA.

The Prussians in Bohemia were making victories progress. Gitschin was taken by storm. The Prussian loss was considerable. The 5th Corps, it is announced, has 30,000 to 40,000 men. In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin, the position of the Prussian army under the Crown Prince, who had been compelled to retreat, was much damaged. The Prussians were continually arriving. The Austrians, Hanover, Hesse, and Marne regiments were wholly annihilated, and the last major Jager battalion annihilated to the last man.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

A Vienna telegram of the 1st states that the First Corps and the Saxon army were repelled by the Prussians yesterday, in consequence of which the Austrian army fell back in the direction of Koniggratz. A dispatch from Prague, June 30, reports that the 5th Corps, with 10th and 20th Regiments and near Kolin, resulted favorable to the Austrians. It gives the names of several places evacuated by the Prussians. The latter were also defeated while fighting from Filitz, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their engagements are probably identical as the same before reported.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

A dispatch from Berlin, July 1, gives an official dispatch from the headquarters of the three days' fighting, in which the 5th Prussian Corps has been engaged, but was not highly estimated. On the 27th, it was opposed by the 6th Austrian Corps, which was defeated. A letter was found, addressed to the latter, which gave complete proof that the forces under his command were thoroughly exhausted. He then requested Gen. Benedek to send him two fresh brigades, in order that his corps might be able to defend themselves under their protection, and acknowledged that they would not be able to fight on the following day. The 5th Prussian Corps was therefore opposed on the 28th and 29th by the Corps of the Archduke Leopold and the Teutonic. The fighting on these two days extended a mile and a half greater than the 27th. The Austrian Corps under Gen. Gablenz was broken up. Besides innumerable prisoners, twenty guns, five colors, and two standards, belonging to the Corps of Gen. Gablenz, fell into the hands of the Prussians.

GENERAL MILITARY ITEMS.

A Berlin official telegram of the 2d states that Gen. Bonapart found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the Corps of Gen. Gablenz, and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations he had conducted near Gitschin, and concentrate his arms at a distant point.

A Gitschin telegram of the 2d states that 15,000 Austrian prisoners have been made by the Prussians since the 24th, and 20,000 Austrians have been killed and wounded. The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, and according to the statement of some of the captured officers, the soldiers are disengaged and the army is in a state of dissolution. The

desertion of Italian soldiers is increasing, the retreat of the Americans was very precipitate.

ONLY A PRELIMINE.

The London "Times" of the 4th says: "Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked on as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side."

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIA.

FAIRFIELD POINT, July 15.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool July 2, and London July 6, passed this point this evening.

The steamship Scotia from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian delegations to the proposed armistice are still at work.

The Morning Post thinks a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament. In the commercial circles of London, peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.

The Prince Imperial was present at the fete in Paris on celebrating the American Independence.

GRATUITOUS VICTORY.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—A great battle took place on the 3d near Sudlow, between the Prussians obtaining a great victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate is given of the numbers. The Americans sent in a flag of truce.

ASTORIA CEDERS VENETIA TO FRANCE.

Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated his intentions to the Prussians.

ASTORIA WELCOMES ITALY.

The Paris "Times" of the 6th makes the following announcement:

"An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurred in the terms expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Venetia to France, and accepted his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice."

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THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Progress of the Commission.

Petition from Sisseton and Wahpetons.

THE TREATY WITH THOSE BANDS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Republican.

CONCLUDING WORDS.

Footnote.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 6.

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IS THE

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Where you get Good Goods at Low Prices.

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SILK SACQUES AND BASQUETINES,
CLOTH SACQUES AND BASQUETINES,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
New Styles,

A handsome lot of

BLACK SILKS,

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CASSIMERES,

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MUSLINS,

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W. B. — We will constantly on hand

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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16-17

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GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

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SAINT PAUL, MINN.

18-19

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They are also a variety, including Brights, Wines,

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